



HIGHLAND COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County and District Officers:
Henry W. Holt, Judge of Circuit Court, Staunton, Va.

Terms of Court—4th Tuesday in April, 2d Tuesday July, 2d Tuesday October.

Andrew L. Jones, Commonwealth Attorney, Monterey, Va.

W. H. Matheny, Clerk, Monterey, Va.

W. N. Bird, Sheriff, Monterey, Va.

H. M. Slaven, Treasurer, Monterey, Va.

J. W. E. Lockridge, Commissioner of Revenue, Monterey, Va.

L. L. Beverage, Co. Surveyor, Monterey, Va.

Walter Mullenax, Supt. of Poor, Crabbottom, Va.

R. E. Maury, Supt. of Schools, Hightown, Va.

John M. Colaw, Commissioner of accounts, Monterey, Va.

Blue Grass District
J. W. Hevener, Supervisor (Chm.) Hightown, Va.

ee J. Wimer, Overseer of Poor, Crabbottom, Va.

Ben H. Colaw, Constable, Crabbottom, Va.

D. O. Bird, Justice, Valley Center, Va.

R. D. Swocker, Justice, Monterey, Va.

M. K. Simmons, Justice, Crabbottom, Monterey District.

A. J. Terry, Supervisor, Trimble, Va.

Arthur Deverer, Overseer of Poor, Monterey, Va.

J. H. Samples, Justice, Monterey, Va.

I. D. Guishall, Justice, Vanderpo, Va.

J. H. Burns, Justice, Bolar, Va.

Stonewall District.
J. H. Armstrong, Supervisor, McDowell, Va.

J. W. Simmons, Constable, Headwaters, Va.

Robert Shumate, Justice, McDowell, Va.

Lurty Armstrong, Overseer of Poor, Doe Hill, Va.

G. A. Propst, Justice, McDowell, Va.

L. M. Pope, Justice, Doe Hill, Va.

Worry Takes Off Flesh Faster Than Nature Can Put It On

The lives of most women are full of worry. Men's troubles are bad enough, but women's are worse. Worry makes women sick. It pulls them down, and in their weakened condition they are subject to all the pains, aches, weaknesses that are peculiar to the sex.

Most women neglect their health, and for this neglect they pay the penalty. If a woman asks her neighbors she finds that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription benefits a woman's whole system.

It can be obtained in tablet or liquid form at any drug store.

PERRY, W. VA.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at times for thirty years and I have always found it better than any other medicine I ever took. It has saved many doctor bills. I also want to recommend Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets and the Healing Suppositories to every woman. I tried many remedies, but all failed. When I commenced using the 'Lotion Tablets' and the 'Healing Suppositories' I could hardly stand on my feet. After using four boxes I feel that I am permanently cured. I cannot recommend Doctor Pierce's remedies half enough for what they have done for me."—Mrs. S. E. WYCK.



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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
Head of Public School System of Va.

DEPARTMENT REPRESENTED
College, Graduate, Law, Medicine, Engineering

to deserving students. \$ 0.00 covers all costs of Virginia students in the Academic Department and for estate.

HOWARD WINKER, Registrar, University, Va.

No. 9043.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank of Highland at Monterey, Virginia at the close of business, September 8, 1920.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscount.....453,941.45

Notes and bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank (other than bank acceptances sold) see item below \$134,041.95

Notes and bills rediscounted other than with Federal Reserve Bank (other than bank acceptances sold) see item below 23,661.46 157,966.41 256,636.04

Overdrafts, unsecured.....1,394.78

U. S. Government securities owned: Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. Bonds per value).....25,000.00

Pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable.....25,000.00

Owned and unpledged.....3,450.00

War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned.....\$16.00 54,296.00

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription).....1,800.00

Value of banking house owned and unencumbered.....4,000.00

Furniture and fixtures.....2,000.00

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank cash in vault and not amount due from National Banks.....15,336.93

Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bk. & other cash items redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....12,363.58

Interest earned but not collected—approximately on notes and bills receivable not past due.....517.59

Interest earned but not collected—approximately on notes and bills receivable not past due.....1,250.00

Interest earned but not collected—approximately on notes and bills receivable not past due.....1,850.00

TOTAL.....\$390,843.97

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....25,000.00

Surplus fund.....35,000.00

Undivided profits.....12,009.70

Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....12,213.16 9,796.54

Interest and Discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned approximately.....1,850.00

Amount reserved for all interest accrued (circulating notes outstanding).....2,545.00

Net amt. due to banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in items 29 & 30).....24,800.00

Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding.....182.84

Demand Deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days).....245.01

Individual deposits subject to check.....141,781.32

Dividends unpaid.....90.00

Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings).....149,553.26 291,852.43

Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).....

TOTAL.....\$390,843.97

Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank (see item 1d).....134,041.95

Liabilities for rediscounts other than with the Federal Reserve Bank (see item 1c).....23,661.46

Total contingent liabilities (55 a, b, c, and d.) not including items in schedule 23 of report.....157,966.41

Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount on which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law (See 5187, Rev. Stat. (exclusive of notes upon which total charge not to exceed 50 cents was made) was none. The number of such loans was none.

I, J. C. MATHENY, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CORRECT—Attest:

LLOYD SULZBERGER

J. A. WHITELAW

H. M. SLAVEN, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of Sept. 1920.

W. H. Matheny, Notary Public

THE DUNSMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE, INC.

STAUNTON, VA.

49th Session begins Sept. 7, 1920

Thorough, up-to-date methods are used in each Department. Send for catalogue and testimonials.

J. C. DUNSMORE, Pres.

FIRST PICTURE OF WALL-STREET BOMBING, 31 KILLED, 300 HURT



The whole nation rocked with the news of the great bomb disaster at Broad and Wall Streets—the financial center of the world—when 31 persons were blown to bits and more than 300 injured by flying glass and debris.

This picture—the first published in this town, was taken less than ten minutes after the explosion, which occurred at exactly noon on Thursday, Sept. 16.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the explosion—but all officials are of the opinion that it was the result of an infernal machine loaded with deadly TNT and timed to explode at noon—the busiest hour on Wall Street—when clerks and traders start to lunch.

Property damage will exceed \$2,500,000 it is said. The damage to the J. Pierpont Morgan bank being in excess of a half million. Government, state and city officials are bending every effort to run down the guilty.

Public Sale of Real Estate
And Personal Property

I will offer for sale on

Saturday, September 25, 1920,

the following real estate and personal property: One house and lot in the village of Doe Hill, Va., also 23 acres more or less, one-eighth mile south of village, on Doe Hill-McDowell road, adjoining the lands of J. W. and W. C. Armstrong and A. S. Jones.

Two cows, some farm implements, corn and rye.

Household and kitchen furniture and many other things.

TERMS OF SALE—On real estate, one-third cash 1st of November remainder in two equal annual payments, bonds to be dated from day of sale, bearing interest from date at 6 per cent., purchaser to execute bonds satisfactorily endorsed.

Personal property, all sums under \$5.00 cash, over that amount three months' time—negotiable note with approved security.

CHAP PITSENBERGER

Public Sale of Real and

Personal Property

I will on

Saturday, the 25 day of Sept. 1920,

in the village of New Hampden, sell at public auction the following real and personal property:

PERSONAL PROPERTY

1 fine milk cow, 1 calf, 2 good hogs 1 organ, 1 couch, 1 sewing machine, 1 cook stove and cooking utensils, 3 heating stoves, 5 beds, 2 sets of chairs, 3 rocking chairs, 16 cords of wood, 1 telephone box and stock, lot of potatoes and cabbage, lot of corn, lot of fruit, lot of fruit jars and crocks & many other things too tedious to mention.

REAL ESTATE

One of the best lots in the said town on which stands a good dwelling house, small store building, stable and other buildings.

TERMS made known on day of sale

DON CALHOUN, Agt. etc.

for the heirs of Margaret E. Calhoun deceased

E. D. Swocker, Auc.

FOR SALE—Good mill property—will sell privately including building and machinery separately or as a whole. The machinery is of the Wolfe make and is a 25 bbl. capacity, 3 stand-roll type. In good condition and will be sold on good terms.

MONTEREY MILLING CO.

Hotel Cunningham

Monterey, Va.

Hot and cold water Baths, Electric Lights, nice large rooms. Good table meals 50c. Lodging 50c.

Breakfast 6 to 8 o'clock. Dinner 12 to 2, Supper 6 to 8. Meals served between times 75c.

Mrs. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Prop.

GOOD ROADS—A VITAL QUESTION

Numerous questions are being asked regarding the meaning and purpose of the proposed Constitutional Amendment for Good Roads.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment for Good Roads does not issue one penny's worth of bonds. It merely gives the general Assembly and the Governor the authority to issue bonds in such amounts and at such times as in their judgment is to the best interest of the state. This is only giving the state the same authority which a county, city or town, a corporation, partnership or individual now possess, of using their credit for construction purposes.

It is advisable to state at the outset that approximately one-fourth only of the revenue from the automobile license fees is available for new construction. The remainder of the fund is being very properly set apart for the maintenance of the roads when they are built. The Government will not put up a dollar for every dollar of the State's money in Federal aid, but rather tells Virginia, along with the other states, how much Federal Aid the state may expect, and requires the state to match their funds dollar for dollar. The present net revenues for new construction, including the Federal Aid, is approximately \$5,000,000. This does not include the separate fund for state aid to county roads.

As every section of the state is equally anxious and equally entitled to have construction started along the worst sections of their mileage of State highways, the State Highway Commission must pick out sections on the various main highways and proceed with their construction. With the limited funds available, this means that the mileage in each section is small. If the state had the funds, the highway commission could just as easily award the contract for three or four times the mileage on each section of the state highway.

Much of the same overhead on a two mile link would take care of a ten mile section. The larger contract would attract more bidders who with large road building equipment could afford to bid lower per mile. By the time any bonds could be issued, the state highway department would have completed the plans and specifications of the entire state highway system so that these contracts could be awarded as fast as contractors, men and materials could be secured to do the work.

Under the present plan of "pay-as-you-go," Commissioner Coleman states that it would require not less than sixteen years to complete the state highway system, whereas, if the necessary funds were provided to enable his department to build the highways as rapidly as it is possible to do so, the same system of roads could be constructed in six years.

The issuance of bonds would, of course, require of the Legislature that they make provisions at the same time to pay the interest on any bonds issued and also provide for their retirement. In the first place, under the plan of financing state bond issues followed by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, California and other states which have adopted this plan, the bonds would be serial bonds, issued only as money is needed, and retired as rapidly as the fund provided for this purpose accumulates.

Bonds can be issued for the construction of Virginia's highway system without increasing the general taxes of the state one penny. In order that this may be understood, let us compare the construction of the state's road system to a man building a sixteen story building. We will suppose that he has an income which will permit him to build one story a year, operating on a cash basis. By borrowing the money he can build

this building in six years. His yearly income would pay the interest, and retire the bonds in less than twenty years on the basis of the same yearly income.

If the state highway system is built in six years, the wise provision of the state legislature in setting apart the automobile tax will make certain that the roads will be maintained and will outlast the life of the bond issue.

In addition to the service which these highways, completed, give to the people of Virginia, it is quite evident that the construction of state roads will not end with a system of 2700 miles of state highways and a like mileage of state, aid, county roads. The more rapidly the present state highway system can be constructed, the earlier will the Legislature be warranted in increasing the mileage of both classes of roads. The more miles of highway which the state can take over, contract and maintain, the more funds which were used by the counties and state in endeavoring to keep open a temporary type of surfaced main highway, will be available for the construction and maintenance of lateral roads.

The delays of embargoes on road materials, the scarcity of these same materials as well as labor, and the high prices of construction which has very materially interfered with Virginia's program, as well as that of every other state in the Union, may discourage some regarding the possibility of going ahead with an enlarged program. Engineers and contractors are confidently expecting to be able to go ahead in 1921, with their accumulated two-year program. However, it will take Virginia some time to get ready to issue any bonds should the Legislature find that conditions warrant going ahead with the road construction program.

Through the passage of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, the General Assembly and the Governor will be in a position to come to the aid of the citizens of the state in time of financial distress by calling on the state highway department to enlarge its road construction program and thereby give employment to thousands of her citizens. The state at the same time, would also benefit in securing an abundance of labor and materials at reasonable prices.

Should the people fail to ratify the action of their Legislature passed at two sessions, it would require at least six years before the people of the state could benefit from the provisions of this amendment, should the Legislature feel disposed to again submit the question to a vote of the people. In the meantime, states all around Virginia will have outstripped this state in highway improvements. The Virginia Good Road Assn., C. C. Vaughan, Jr., President V. D. L. Robinson, Executive Sec.

VIRGINIA:

In the Circuit Court of Highland County, Aug. 2, 1920.

John M. Propst

vs. Petition of attachment

W. C. Evick, Pearl Evick, A. H. Jones

Exor. of Dice Evick, dec'd and Mary B. Evick.

The object of this suit is to recover from the Defendants the sum of \$115,000, with interest thereon from the 11th day of Nov. 1914, subject to credits for 16.75 paid Oct. 16, 1915 and for \$15,000, paid July 15, 1915, due by note, waiving the homestead exemption.

And it appearing from affidavits filed that W. C. Evick and Pearl Evick are non-residents of this State, and are therefore ordered to appear within 15 days after due publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

Test:

W. H. MATHENY, Clerk

Edwin B. Jones, p. q.

Five Minute Chats
on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

AN UNHAPPY PRESIDENT

1788—John Adams elected vice president.
1792—Re-elected vice president.
1796—Elected president.
1797—Inaugurated second president, aged 61.
1800—Concluded peace with France. Defeated for second term by Jefferson.
1820—Member of Massachusetts constitutional convention.
1826—July 4, died, aged 90.

PROBABLY John Adams was the unhappiest man who ever sat in the presidential chair. One of a dozen unwanted presidents, who were taken only because the men that were wanted could not be elected, this humble role embittered all the remaining days of the proudest man in the line of our chief magistrates.

It was hard enough for Adams to be the understudy even of George Washington, while serving as vice president. When he became president it was maddening to his ego that he should be expected to play second fiddle to Alexander Hamilton, the master spirit of the old governing class, left over from colonial times and which controlled the Federalist party.

The president made the fatal mistake of keeping Washington's cabinet,



John Adams.

which really had passed under the control of Hamilton, who presumed to direct the new administration, very much as a Tammany boss puts a Tammany mayor through his paces. As Adams never had succeeded in ruling himself it was impossible for another to rule him.

Like aristocracies everywhere, the Federalists were thrown into a state of panic by the French revolution and by the rise of the Jeffersonian democracy in our yet aristocratic republic. In their alarm they frantically rushed through congress the alien and sedition acts, which became only millstones about their necks, sinking their party forever. Not satisfied with shutting the revolution out of the New World, many of them were for joining the monarchical coalition against it in the Old World. In an uproarious quarrel with the absurd French directory, the militia was called out and Washington summoned to command it, after which the president astonished the jinxes by suddenly throwing them over and returning to a pacific policy.

As he had been the first minister to England, John Adams was also the first president to take up his residence in Washington. As Mrs. Adams had been the wife of the first American envoy in London she was also the first mistress of the White House, if for only a few months. On the way from Philadelphia she and the president lost their trail in the wilderness until a "straggling black" came to their assistance.

The capitol was yet unfinished, and out of a desolate bog, far off, the unfinished White House rose to view. There was neither a fence nor a tree about the structure, and the president's nearest neighbor dwelt half a mile away. Mrs. Adams had a hard time to get wood enough to keep her family warm in the big, bleak mansion, and she smiles at us still as her letters tell us of how she hung her washing to dry in the great east room.

After sitting at his desk until midnight hastily signing appointments, to forestall his successor, Adams drove out of Washington at the dawning of the day of Jefferson's inauguration. He had no smiles to bestow on the triumph of his rival, and few enough to light his own pathway, through his remaining years.

After his brave, good helpmeet had been taken from him, he lived on eight years more, lived to see what no other ex-president has seen, a son in the White House. At ninety, as he lay dying in the sunset of the fiftieth Fourth of July, we are told that his thoughts turned to the first and most glorious Fourth and that his lips murmured "Thomas Jefferson: still survives." The author of the Declaration really had died a few hours before, and in their flight from earth the spirits of the two old patriots of '76 were strangely united again.

Five Minute Chats
on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

A GREAT FRIEND

1861—March 4, Abraham Lincoln inaugurated sixteenth president, age fifty-two.
April 14, Fort Sumter surrendered.
April 15, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
1862—Sept. 22, emancipation proclamation.
1863—Nov. 19, Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
1864—Nov. 8, Re-elected president.
1865—April 14, shot by John Wilkes Booth.
April 15, died, aged fifty-five.

THE stone walls of the White House no more shut Lincoln from his fellows, from their hopes and sorrows and pride, than did the unheavenly loom behind which he shivered in the cabin home of his youth. One night he dreamed that he was in a crowd, when some one recognized him as the president and exclaimed in surprise: "He is a very common looking man." Whereupon he answered: "Friend, the Lord prefers common looking people. That is the reason he makes so many of them."

Lincoln liked people, and he always kept in touch with the mass. He did not have to take the word of politicians or newspapers about what the country was thinking. He went to the source.

As he finished his daily wrestle with senators and the big-wigs, he plunged with zest into what he called his "public opinion bath." Seated in his chair, with one leg thrown over its arm, he received the motley crowd that poured in through the wide open door of his office. Those who approached him in awe found themselves at ease in the presence of a friend, whose manner said to every one what he said in a speech to a regiment: "I happen temporarily to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that



Abraham Lincoln.

any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has." The man fairly exhaled democracy, fraternity, equality. Frederick Douglass said that Lincoln was the only white man he ever met who did not show consciously or unconsciously that he recognized his color.

Sympathy flowed in a constant stream from his fountain in this great heart. A mother's tears, a baby's cry, a father's plea, a crutch or an empty sleeve never failed to move Lincoln. "If he has no friend, I'll be his friend," he said as he stopped the shooting of a soldier, under sentence of a court-martial.

"My poor girl," he said to a woman who pleaded for the life of her soldier brother, "you have come here with no governor or senator or member of congress to speak in your cause; you seem honest and truthful and you don't wear hoops, and I'll be whipped if I don't pardon him."

Lincoln's office was almost his prison cell through four terrible years. The shouts of his two little boys at play always were welcome notes of joy to their care-worn father. He never objected to their noisily bursting in upon him, and often he joined the children in their boisterous games in the White House grounds.

In the dark days when the nation itself was at death's door, one of the boys died. For weeks the grieving father strove in vain to win a spirit by resignation, dropping his work for a day at a time and surrendering to his sorrow. Doubtless the fortitude he gained at last in that wrestle with himself became part of the heroic faith which lifted him above the general despair when the fortunes of the Union sank lowest.

After Willie's death, the other boy received a double share of paternal affection. Tad was in the habit of going to his father in the evening and making a report of all that had happened since morning, usually falling asleep in the midst of his prattle. Laying the little fellow on the floor by the side of his desk, Lincoln returned to his heavy tasks until his own long day was done, when he took his sleeping boy on his shoulder and carried him off to bed.